

← Historium Quiz →

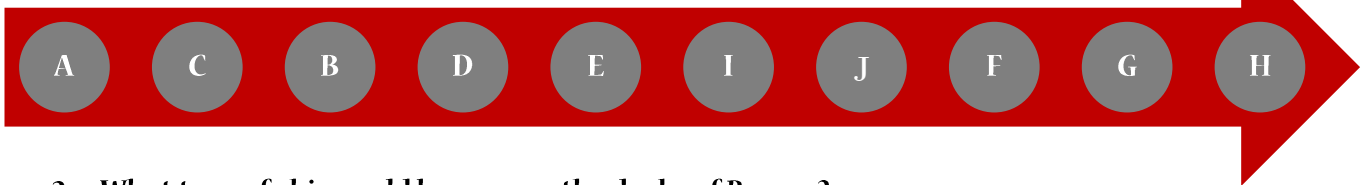
Correction

1. Timeline

Letter	Event	Year
A	Beginning of the construction of Notre Dame in Paris	1163
B	Joan of Arc is burnt at the stake	1431
C	End of the last crusades	1272
D	Jan van Eyck paints in Bruges	1435
E	Discovery of America	1492
F	French Revolution	1789
G	Belgium becomes independent	1831
H	Thomas Edison invents the light bulb	1879
I	Bruges is divided into six administrative districts	1500
J	Da Vinci completes the Mona Lisa	1507

Past

Present



2. What type of ship could be seen on the docks of Bruges?
 - Flat-bottom
3. Which were the outer harbours of Bruges during the Middle Ages?
 - Damme
 - Sluis
4. Bruges traded with many different cities. Which of the following products was the most important imported good?
 - Wool
5. Which products were traded with the following cities?
 - Genoa: Jewellery
 - London: Wool
 - Bordeaux: Wine
 - Naples: Gems
 - Frankfurt: Wine
 - Danzig: Grain
6. How did Jan van Eyck's pupils learn the painting technique?
 - By copying their master; that is how they usually adopted the master's style as well.
7. Who commissioned the painting 'Virgin and Child with Canon van der Paele'?
 - Canon Joris van der Paele
8. Who was the canon's patron saint?
 - Saint George
9. Jan van Eyck was the court painter of which Burgundian Duke?
 - Philip the Good

10. What colour do the following minerals give?
 - Madder (plant) → red
 - Azurite → blue
 - Burnt bones → black
 - Copper pipes → green
11. Which objects did Jacob want to report to the tax collector?
 - Crimson, oak and malachite
12. Why did Jacob not have to pay the toll?
 - Because his master Jan van Eyck works for the Duke and has certain privileges.
13. What is a guild?
 - A synonym for craft, a professional association for the medieval workman, with its own board and its own rules.
14. Which guild was located in the Corduwaniersstraat?
 - Cobblers
15. Which luxury craft is not featured in the Historium Story?
 - Book illustrators
16. Which crafts are pictured below? Write the correct craft under every seal.



Craft

Bakers



Negotiators
(stock exchange)



Weavers



Rosary makers

17. What was a medieval 'stove'?
 - Public baths
18. Which people mostly came to the public baths?
 - The rich
19. Which of the following activities could not be done in the public baths?
 - Buying books
20. Why was the inn 'Ter Beurze' so important?
 - The inn was a business centre. Many business transactions were carried out there and the inn was also the birthplace of the modern stock exchange system.
21. What is a "nation house"? Indicate the correct definition.
 - A group of traders with the same origin, and it was also a place where they could stay.
22. What was the German Hanseatic League?
 - An association of cities that traded amongst each other.
23. What do the "nation houses" located around 'Ter Beurze' have in common?
 - They are all international traders, Italian in this case.
24. Indicate the following buildings on the map below.

A	Town Hall
B	Basilica of the Holy Blood
C	Het Steen
D	St. Donatian's Church
E	Waterhalle
F	Hallen (halls) with the Belfry
G	Old Stock Exchange
H	Poortersloge (The Burgess Lodge)



25. What is the 'Love'?

- The former residence of the count.

26. Connect the following events with the correct year:

- The Belfry reaches its highest point → 1501
- The constructions of St. Donatian's Church begins → 944
- The Waterhalle is demolished → 1789

27. Name 3 historic buildings that are brought to life in the Historium, but which we can no longer see in Bruges today.

- Het Steen, St. Donatian's Church and the Waterhalle

28. Do the following descriptions belong to a medieval or a contemporary city?

The city is completely walled
 Houses are built with all sorts of materials
 Every function has its own space
 Houses consist of one or two rooms

Medieval	Contemporary
X	
	X
	X
X	

29. True or false?

Bruges was accessible through twelve city gates in the 12 th century.	True
Bruges was known for its production of raw materials, such as gemstones and pigments.	False
Jan van Eyck was not born in Bruges, but did spend most of his life here.	True
Potatoes and chocolate were not yet available in Bruges in 1435.	True
Tobacco and lace were traded a lot in Medieval Bruges.	False
Bruges was the biggest commercial centre of Western-Europe during the 16 th century.	False
Every house had its own bathroom and toilet.	False
The craftsmen's shop was often located in their own house.	True
The German Hanseatic League was located in the Oosterlingenhuis.	True
You can still visit St. Donatian's Church today.	False

30. Solve the crossword puzzle

The crossword puzzle grid contains the following words:

- 1** WORKSHOP
- 2** URBAN
- 3** WAT
- 4** C
- 5** ROSARY
- 6** SIN
- 7** SMITH
- 8** B
- 9** JEWELLER
- 10** OAK
- 11** CANON
- 12** PARRROT
- 13** TEBERZE